IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please add the following new paragraph after the Title and before the first paragraph on page 1 as follows:

--THIS APPLICATION IS A U.S. NATIONAL PHASE APPLICATION OF PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PCT/JP2004/005692.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 1 at line 22 as follows:

--As the chemical compounds typically used for the phosphors above are, for example, $Zn_2SiO_4:Mn^{2+}$, which is a green emitter with a tendency to be negatively (–) charged; $BaMgAl_{10}O_{17}:Eu^{2+}$, which is a blue emitter with a tendency to be positively (+) charged; and (Y,Gd) $BO_3:Eu^{3+}$, $Y_2O_3:Eu^{3+}$, which are red emitters with a tendency to be positively (+) charged (for example, see *O plus E, No. 195, pp.*[[*99-100*]] *98-100, Feb. 1996*).--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 2 at line 1 as follows:

--Each phosphor is manufactured through solid phase reaction—after mixed predetermined material, the mixture is baked at high temperature beyond 1000 °C (for example, see *Phosphor Handbook, pp.*[[*219-225*]] 219-220, *Ohm-sha*). Because the baking process sinters the phosphor particles, the phosphor particles are crushed to eliminate clotted particles, but are crushed lightly so as not to break the crystallized structure that invites poor luminance. After crushing, the phosphor particles are classified to obtain an average particle diameter for each phosphor particle: preferably, 2-5 μm for the red, and the green phosphors, 3-10 μm for the blue phosphor. The reason why the phosphor particles should be lightly crushed and classified is described below. To form a phosphor layer of a PDP, manufacturers have conventionally employed a screen printing method in which the phosphor particles of each color are processed into paste and the paste is applied by screen printing; and an inkjet applying method in which paste-like phosphor particles are applied with a nozzle (that is introduced in, for example, Japanese Patent

Unexamined Publication No. H06-273425). The light crushing and classification can eliminate clotted particles that can cause an uneven application of the phosphor paste or a clogged nozzle in the phosphor paste applying process.--